



# WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. OF L., BY INSTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FREE OF COST, TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

No. 41.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
HEADQUARTERS  
801-809 G ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.  
FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY      SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

### Amalgamation Agreement Reached Between Carpenters and Woodworkers Signaling End of Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 13.--The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor convened at headquarters on Jan. 8 and proceeded to take up the numerous matters referred to it requiring attention. One of the most important subjects dealt with was the Carpenter-Woodworker controversy. The Atlanta convention took action requiring the Amalgamated Woodworkers to amalgamate with the Carpenters, and as a result the Carpenters and Woodworkers arrived at a satisfactory plan of amalgamation on Jan. 10, representatives of both organizations signing the agreement, as well as the members of the executive council. The terms of the agreement fully protects the membership of the Woodworkers in their benefits and trade regulations. It is also provided that after the merging of the two organizations the next convention of the Carpenters will sanction the appointment of a committee composed of delegates representing locals of factory woodworkers, which committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code of laws and methods by and through which the factory woodworkers affiliated with the Carpenters can vote on and decide on questions directly affecting the interests of the factory woodworkers. In case any differences arise relative to the carrying out the provisions of the agreement they are to be referred to the Executive Council for adjustment.

The report of Secretary Morrison to the Executive Council was a revelation, and emphasizes the fact that the physical condition of the American labor movement is excellent. Secretary Morrison epitomizes his report in the following language: "We are now commencing 1912, and I know you will be pleased to hear that the first three months of the fiscal year show an increase of 45,039 members over the average membership of last year, and 97,303 members over the same months last year. This shows a good, healthy growth in membership, and I am of the opinion that each month will show a satisfactory increase during 1912." From Oct. 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911, the Federation issued 78 charters, as compared to 54 for the same period of 1910. So far as the growth of the American Federation of Labor is concerned it is gratifying, as is also the effectiveness of all the affiliated organizations.

The Executive Council, pursuant to an application made sometime ago, granted a charter to the Mining Department, the formation of which was partially effected during the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta.

## BURNS IN HOT WATER

Washington, Jan. 13.—A suit for \$50,000 was entered against Detective William J. Burns for libel, at Montreal, Canada, by the celebrated detectives William and Allan Pinkerton, on January 4. Burns had worked up a case against the Pinkerton Agency for one David Russell, a Montreal millionaire, who claims that the Pinkertons had been concerned in a conspiracy against him. In spite of his efforts Burns was unsuccessful. Now the Pinkertons are suing him for damages.

## FOUNDRY MEN'S COMPLAINTS

Washington, Jan. 13.—The molders and other employees of the foundry at the naval gun factory in this city have entered vigorous complaint against the poorly equipped ventilating apparatus in the building in which they work. The fumes from the converters escape into the foundry and seriously hurt the health of the 172 men employed. The men have complained many times and now insist upon the apparatus being thoroughly overhauled and brought up to modern standards.

## STENOGRAPHERS ON STRIKE AT CAPITOL

Washington, Jan. 13.—The extra force of stenographers, which is drawn from the commercial stenographic firms of this city, threw down their tools and quit the job without any preliminary efforts to conciliate or arbitrate, on January 8, when the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives insisted upon reducing the price paid per folio 40 per cent, or from 25 to 15 cents. The regular stenographers receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each, but as they are not affected, no trouble exists in their ranks. The tremendous increase of work among the several committees and commissions require substitute help. These, of course, have to be drawn from outside sources. Arbitration was suggested for an adjustment of the difficulties, but the stenographers said: "No arbitration goes, 25 cents is our price."

## THE WHITE LABEL

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Consumers' League of the District of Columbia is fighting for better conditions in stores, shops, and factories, and is vigorously advocating the white label campaign, for the purpose of benefiting the factory worker and protecting consumers against diseases like tuberculosis. The white label of the Consumers' League guarantees, 1. that the State factory laws are obeyed; 2. that all goods are made on premises approved by the league, no home finishing or sweat shop work being permitted; 3. no overtime work permitted, ten hours a day for the maximum; 4. children under 16 not employed. The League does not interfere with conditions of labor directly affecting merchants, such as the wages and hours of retail clerks.

Carpenters have secured the nine-hour day without reduction in wages at Newport, Vt.

## INCOME TAX SUSTAINED

Madison, Wis.—Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the income tax law. The Wisconsin law is similar to the draft which has been drawn up and recommended for adoption by the state National Taxation Reform Associations. Shortly after it went into effect in Wisconsin, a test case was thrown into court in order to have its validity determined. This decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court will go far towards setting a standard and establishing this system of taxation in other states.

## BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS

Washington, Jan. 13.—The bakery wagon drivers of this city have renewed their contract with the Master Bakers, in which the minimum wage rates have been increased \$2.00 per week. The hot bread, pie and cake salesmen will now get \$14.00 per week, and the wholesale and retail salesmen will get \$15.00 per week, with the usual commission of 10 per cent on all sales of more than \$150.00. The new wage scale will run for three years and will directly benefit over half of the active membership, and will indirectly benefit such members who were working on the commission basis. The new contract also provides that drivers whose trade may be reduced shall receive the same compensation as formerly until new adjustments of routes can be arranged. The contract also provides that all route agents and extra drivers shall be members of the organization.

## NAVY YARD MACHINISTS STRIKE

Washington, Jan. 13.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer undertook to establish in the Norfolk, Virginia, navy yard the premium bonus system, patterned after one of the so-called high speed efficiency systems in vogue in the Maxim-Vickers shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness and Erith, England, which system is somewhat similar to the so-called Taylor system now being advocated by certain employers in this country. The Norfolk machinists promptly objected and made their refusals so vigorous that the Secretary gave assurance to the men that the system would not be forced upon them. All of the men who ceased work on January 3 returned without prejudice on January 4. This prompt action by the machinists at Norfolk also had a salutary effect on other mechanics employed at the Washington Naval Gun Factory; the League Island, Philadelphia; the Brooklyn, New York; the Boston, Massachusetts; the Mare Island, California, and other navy yards throughout the country, as assurances were given by the Secretary and by his assistant, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, that no further efforts to install the Taylor, or any other brand of premium bonus methods, would be proposed.

## JEWELRY WORKERS SUCCESSES

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Jewelry Workers' International Union reduced working hours from 60 to 52 and 54 per week and increased the minimum wage scale 25 per cent in many jewelry factories during the year 1911.

## STUBBORN POST OFFICE OFFICIALS

Washington, Jan. 13.—It looks as though the officials in charge of the Post Office Department know so little that they are determined they will learn nothing more. They have certainly set themselves like flint against progress, liberty and the free circulation of educational matter. In spite of aroused public indignation on the proposition made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, in the closing days of the 61st Congress, to raise the postage rate on second-class publications from one cent per pound to four cents per pound, his colleague, the third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. James J. Britt, now comes forward and recommends in his report that the second-class mail rate on publications shall be raised from one to two cents per pound or fraction thereof, and while Mr. Britt has reduced his proposition fifty per cent less than the proposition made by his chief, yet his proposal is one hundred per cent too high. Evidently Mr. Britt pays no attention and less respect to the eminent gentlemen appointed by the last Congress as a commission to consider this very important proposition. Under ordinary courtesies he should have waited until the commission headed by Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes had reported before he ventured to thrust his objectionable proposal before the people in this manner. The report of Mr. Britt reveals in figures of stupendous totals, but his mathematical reasoning on the relation of second to first class postage and the cost thereof is so positively archaic that it approaches the ridiculous. The labor press, members of labor, fraternal and educational organizations would do well if they immediately corresponded with their Senators and Representatives demanding that they discourage the Britt proposition and in turn support the principles contained in the Dodd's Bill H. R. 3972.

## PRISON POPULATION IN 1910

Washington, Jan. 13.—Preliminary statistics issued by the United States Bureau of the Census states that on January 1, 1910, 113,579 persons comprised the prison population of the United States, and that the number of commitments to prisons during the year was 479,763. The proportion of prisoners to total population on January 1, 1910, was 125 to 100,000. The ratio of commitments during the year was 522 to 100,000. These figures reduced to common terms show that at the beginning of the year one person out of every 800 in the United States was in prison and that during the year there was a proportion of one out of every 190 who was committed to prison. The smallest percentage of prisoners to population was in South Dakota, or 48 prisoners to 100,000 population. It was highest in Nevada, or 353 prisoners to 100,000 population. The number of commitments was smallest in North Carolina, 123 per 100,000. The largest number of commitments was in Arizona, or 2,992 per 100,000.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT REDUCES WAGES

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Wage Board at the Washington Naval Gun factory has announced that the wage schedules for 1913 will remain the same as those that were in effect during 1911, with the exception of the unorganized wood caulkers. The wages of these employes have been reduced from a minimum of \$2.88 to \$2.64 per day, and from a maximum of \$3.60 to \$3.36 per day.

## RECOGNIZING THE TRUTH

Washington, Jan. 13.--The National Association of Manufacturers sent two of their agents to Europe, for the purpose of making an extensive investigation relative to the subject of "accident prevention and relief". These agents have filed a very comprehensive report. In the introductory words of Chapter 13, they make an astonishing admission and give this recognition to the power of labor in Great Britain. "The British Compensation Legislation sprang into being at a time when the public attention was being called to the legal and economic hardships of the British workmen. The rise of the Labor Party gave strength to a protest and a demand, the one complaining of the legislation of the past, the other proposed measures for the future. The trade unions had fought their way through a variety of disabilities, not merely to toleration but to exceptional legal privileges for their members. As the Labor Party grew in power and parliamentary representation it became a considerable factor in British politics. Its influence was seen in the Act of 1897 and in the extension of the terms of that measure to all forms of employment. Many details of amendment expressed its reiterated demands. Indeed, political pressure is historically a much more reasonable explanation for many phases of existing legislation than the patent fact of investigation disregarded and experience unrecorded."

## WAGE INCREASES DURING 1911

Washington, Jan. 13.--It is estimated that the railway employees of the United States and Canada secured the sum total of \$14,000,636 more for their services in the year 1911 than they had in the year 1910. The average increase in wages was about 4.87 per cent. The Trackmen secured 2.18 per cent; the Stationmen 3.16 per cent; Telegraph Operators and Dispatchers 4.88 per cent; Machinists, Boilermakers and other shop mechanics 5.58 per cent; Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Switchmen and Yardmen, 6.46 per cent. It was solely due to the efficiency of the trade unions that these magnificent results were secured for the railroad employees of the United States and Canada.

## RAILWAY CARMEN'S SUCCESSSES

Washington, Jan. 13.--The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, during November and part of December 1911, organized ten new lodges at the following places: Enderlin, North Dakota; Whitefish, Montana; Hilliard, Washington; Leavenworth, Washington; Graham, Ontario, Canada; Joliet, Quebec, Canada; Douglas, Georgia; Brunswick, Georgia; Tampa, Florida, and Waycross, Georgia. The Brotherhood also renewed its agreements with the following railroads: The St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas; the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. A substantial increase in pay was obtained and greatly improved working conditions. The agreements run for one year, subject to change by a 30 days' notice from either party. The Brotherhood also effected an agreement with Messrs. S. L. Schoomaker and H. M. Atkinson, receivers for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, by which the 9 hour day was secured, improved working conditions instituted and a satisfactory increase in pay secured for the Carmen, Inspectors and Helpers.

### RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S SUCCESSES

Washington, Jan. 13.—The organizations of Machinists and Apprentices, Boilermakers' Helpers and Apprentices, Coppersmiths and Apprentices, Blacksmiths and Helpers, and the Carmen and Inspectors have succeeded in making an eminently satisfactory agreement with the Trinity and Brazos Railway Company in Texas, by which has been secured, the nine hour day, satisfactory over time rates, improved sanitary conditions, right of representation and a thirty day notice for opening up the agreement by either party. The Boilermakers rates run from 42 to 44½ cents per hour; the Machinists, a standard rate of 42 cents; Coppersmiths, 35 to 40 cents; Blacksmiths, 35 to 47 cents; Carmen, 26 to 34 cents. All monthly men, semi-skilled men, helpers and apprentices received recognition in proportionate increases with the skilled mechanics.

### RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS

Washington, Jan. 13.—During the month of November, the Order of Railway Telegraphers admitted 636 new members. It paid death claims during the month amounting to \$7,900. The Telegraphers have paid a total of \$752,100 in death benefits since the death benefit feature was instituted. The Telegraphers are making a vigorous effort to obtain the establishment of a semi-monthly pay day on Canadian railways, and are urging a bill before the Canadian Department for this purpose.

### MACHINISTS SUCCESSES

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Machinists employed at the Government Printing Office in this city, secured an increase in pay amounting to 40 cents per day, the rate now being 55 cents per hour. The Machinists employed at the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, secured an increase in pay of 16 cents per day, the rate now being 52 cents per hour. At the same time they also secured a corresponding increase for the Electrical Workers, Pipe Fitters, Sheet Metal Mechanics and others employed at the Bureau. The Machinists on the Eastern lines of the Canadian Northern Railway employed at Montreal, Canada, secured an increase of 3 cents per hour, by direct negotiations with the management of the Company. After a short cessation of work, the Machinists of Toledo, Ohio, succeeded in making a satisfactory settlement with the Owens and Kent Bottle Machine companies and secured improved shop conditions, and an increase in wages, varying from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour, for over 200 tool and mold makers.

### MEN TEACHERS SCARC

Washington, Jan. 13.—Men teachers can not be obtained in the high schools and the graded schools of this city, largely because of the fact that the salaries offered are entirely inadequate. Many efforts have been made in the past to raise the salaries of high school teachers so that the positions would be worth while for men to seek.



#### LADIES GARMENT WORKERS PROSPERING

-----  
Washington, Jan. 13.--A. Rosenberg, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, reports to the membership that thirty new local unions were formed during the year 1911 in the United States and Canada, and that the membership is fast approaching the 100,000 mark. Mr. Rosenberg reviews the efforts of the organization during the year in his report and also makes some observations. He says in part, as follows: "The union is now strong and vigorous despite internal disharmony of a temporary nature, due to some militant spirits who are, however, cooling down and becoming more practical. During the year 1911 we have extended our activities in various directions. While we have not as yet reaped all the fruit of our labors, we have nevertheless cut deep furrows into heretofore untilled soil. In the coming year we hope to pursue our course of organizing and improving the lot of the workers in our trade under fewer difficulties and obstacles. Surveying the future from the progress achieved last year, we look forward with much confidence to a great future for our International Union."

#### INCREASE FOR PAPER MAKERS

-----  
Washington, Jan. 13.--Members of the Paper Makers' Union employed at the Elkhart Paper Company, at Elkhart, Indiana, received an increase in wages of 10 per cent on January 1. The Elkhart Paper Company manufactures only union made paper. It is hoped by the members of the Paper Makers' Union that the fairness of the Company in dealing with the organization will be so highly appreciated by the members of other organizations and the general public, that a greater demand will be made for the union labelled product of the Paper Makers.

#### LAUNTRY WORKERS GROWING

-----  
Washington, Jan. 13.--William E. Terry, General Organizer of the A. F. of L., has succeeded in organizing the first union of white laundry workers in the South, the same being recently established in Atlanta, Georgia. The laundry workers of Des Moines, Iowa, reorganized during the month of December. Several locals of Laundry Workers have recently secured increased wages and improved conditions.

#### GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER TELEPHONE

-----  
London, Jan. 13.--Eighteen thousand employes of the National Telephone Company on the first day of the year passed into the employ of the government and have been classed on a level with the 212,000 postal servants. This was the last step in the nationalization of the telephone service, representing \$80,000,000 in capital. All the men and women operatives will henceforth become civil servants, and there will be added to the present postal telephone service about 1,253,890 more miles of wire and nearly 600,000 more subscribers to telephones.

## SENATOR BORAH THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

Washington, Jan. 13.—During an animated debate in the United States Senate, Jan. 9, on the Children's Bureau Bill, Senator Borah warmed up to the occasion and answered some of the objectors by remarking: "If we have the constitutional power to gather statistics and facts with reference to diseases of hogs and cattle, we have the constitutional power to gather data with reference to diseases of children. The United States constitution was not made for hogs alone, but also for men. We are devoting over three million dollars a year to the gathering of statistics referring to the treatment of diseases of cattle and hogs; certainly we can afford thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of gathering such information as will enable us to deal intelligently with dependent and delinquent children." Senator Borah is making a most estimable effort to procure the passage of the Children's Bureau Bill and is deserving of all the support which sympathetic citizens can render him.

## DEATH LURKS IN AMERICAN MINES

Washington, Jan. 13.—Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, on December 30, 1911, on the subject of interstate mining, made this remarkable statement, "The death rate among miners in Colorado is twenty times as high as in Prussian mines. The American death rate among miners is much larger than the average abroad. State regulation of mines is a woeful failure. The federal government should remedy conditions just as it has made the employment of railroad men safer by enforcing the use of automatic couplers and other safety appliances on railroads. Political influences lessen the efficiency of State mine inspectors. European experts who have examined American mines assert they can be made as safe as any in the world, if proper steps were taken." Dr. Haynes added, "In the last twenty years, 30,000 men have been killed and 80,000 injured in the coal mines of the United States." If expert testimony is rated at its full worth, public officials in the State and Nation should pay serious attention to these remarkable utterances made by such an eminent authority.

## CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS

London, Jan. 13.—The large stores, which are the largest employers of female labor, have refused to hear representatives of the Chemists' Assistants' Reform union in regard to a standard wage for this class of labor—namely, 18s per week. The Chemists' union is appealing to all chemists to join the union in view of the present situation. The attempt to standardize the wage for the men and women employed in this line of work is to be continued vigorously. The standardization contemplates a range of 18s per week for unqualified assistants to 50s for those who are thoroughly qualified. It is thought that a crisis will take place about next March, when it is anticipated that a strike will take place.

## JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SUCCESSES

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Journeymen Tailors gained an eight hour day for 250 members with an increase in wages, including time and one-half for overtime. They also secured the "week work system."



## TOLL OF RAILROADS

Deaths and Injuries Continue Unabated Consequent Upon the Operation of Big Transportation Lines.

Washington, Jan. 13.--The news letter has been making a feature of the terrible slaughter of employes and passengers on railroads. In 11 days 35 were killed and 83 injured; this is the incomplete record culled from obscure items in the public press: At McKendars, W. Va., on Dec. 27, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, two employes were killed and 5 passengers injured. Cause of wreck not determined. At Ridgefield Park, N. J. on Dec. 28, 2 were killed on a West Shore grade crossing. At Sharon, North Dakota, on Dec. 29, 20 passengers were killed and 8 injured on the Great Northern; cause of the accident given being split rails. At St. Peters, Mo. on Jan. 1, 14 persons were injured on the Wabash; cause given was "train jumped the track." At Farley, Minn. on Jan. 1, 1 person was killed and 16 were injured, on the Minnesota and International Railway. No cause for wreck reported. At Wright, Kansas, 2 employed were killed and 12 passengers injured on the Santa Fe. Cause given, collision. At Fairview, Md. an employe caught his foot in an unguarded frog and was killed on the B. & O. R. R., Jan. 6. At Welch, Minn. 20 persons were seriously injured on the Chicago Great Western, Jan. 5. Cause, broken rails. On Jan. 5 at McKenney, Va. 3 employes were killed and 5 injured, on the Seaboard Air Line. Cause given, train jumped the track. On Jan. 5 at Pratts, Conn. 2 persons were killed on an unguarded grade crossing of the New Haven Road. At Delblers, Pa. a minister was killed by the Pennsylvania R. R. on an unguarded grade crossing. 1 man was killed and 3 injured at Hemstead, N. Y. on the Long Island R. R. Cause given "train ran away and became unmanageable." For years the American Federation of Labor has been urging adequate safety appliances on railroads and especially all steel cars. No better illustration of the value of all steel cars has been made than a recent accident that occurred on the New York Central near Cleveland, when a fast passenger train of 5 cars, all steel, jumped the track and turned over while the train was going 70 miles an hour. Not a passenger was seriously hurt, not a bone was broken among all the passengers. Such precautions, if generally adopted, would prove profitable to the railroad companies, and the public.

## COUNCIL BEFORE COMMITTEES

Washington, Jan. 13.--The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeared in a body on Thursday, Jan. 11, before the House Judiciary committee on behalf of the Wilson injunction limitation and Clayton contempt bills, and also before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee in advocacy of an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law exempting organizations not formed for profit and without capital stock from the operation of the law. President Compers presented the views of the council to both committees.

## LONDON SEWERMEN

London, Jan. 13.--As a result of agitation the men employed in the sewerage system of this city are to be granted one day's rest in seven. While it will slightly increase the cost of maintenance as a whole, owing to the employment of extra men, there is no objection worthy of notice to the change being made.

## BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS

Washington, Jan. 13.--The Shipbuilding Trust has finally come to the conclusion that the 8-hour law in construction of battleships and other vessels for the navy must be accepted. It was reported a few weeks ago that no bids would be made for the two new battleships ordered by the last Congress, on January 4. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company bid \$5,980,000 for one vessel of class 1, and \$5,935,000 for one vessel of class 2. The New York Shipbuilding Company bid \$5,926,000 on one vessel of class 2; the Newport News Company bid \$6,450,000 for class 1, and \$6,350,000 for two vessels of same class. The Naval Appropriation Bill only carried \$6,000,000 for the construction of each of these dreadnoughts. The Cramps of Philadelphia refused to bid under the 8-hour restriction.

## TYPO UNION SHOWING GOOD

Washington, Jan. 13.--In a letter from John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, to Secretary Morrison the closing paragraph reads: "It is pleasing indeed to know of the increase in the membership of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Our own organization was never in better shape. While we are meeting some little opposition all local unions, with few exceptions, are negotiating new contracts at increased scales and better conditions. The work of organizing is also progressing nicely and our membership is constantly increasing."

## NO EXTRA PAY FOR LABOR DAY

Washington, Jan. 13.--It has been customary for the Government to pay all per diem employees in this city or any other section of the United States, including employees of navy yards and arsenals, double time for work performed on Labor Day. The comptroller of the Treasury handed down a decision on December 21 that such extra compensation must be discontinued because of the fact that while Labor Day is made a holiday by law it is nowhere provided by statute that per diem employees shall receive the same pay on that day as on other holidays, like Christmas, New Year's Day, George Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, or July 4, in which cases the double compensation for per diem employees will be continued.

## STREET CAR MEN AT WINONA ON STRIKE

Washington, Jan. 13.--An organization of street car men in Winona, Minnesota, was recently effected by General Organizer J. F. Gmubbuck, soon after which officials of the railroad company commenced to employ the usual tactics of unnecessary annoyances and fault-finding to the men and discriminating against those who had accepted official positions in the new union. The men finally drew up a proposed agreement with the company setting the minimum rate of pay at 18 cents per hour and the maximum 23 cents. The company declined to enter into negotiations with the men and discharged the committee. This precipitated a strike. The company is in the hands of a receiver who is being appealed to, to grant the men a hearing and arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute.